



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

3. County health officers must promptly notify both the secretaries of the county boards of health (county auditor) and the State commissioner of health of any changes that may occur in the personnel of their deputies, subregistrars, or employees.

4. Monthly reports of all contagious and infectious diseases must be made by the county health officer to the State commissioner of health not later than the 10th day of each month following. If no infectious or contagious diseases have occurred within the jurisdiction of the county health officer, he must make such report to the State commissioner of health.

5. The county health officer shall make his report to the State board of health on blanks furnished for that purpose by the State commissioner of health.

6. The State commissioner of health may from time to time as need arises require that all county health officers forward with their monthly report either the original reports or duplicate copies of the reports of the individual cases of any specified diseases reported to them by physicians or city health officers.

7. Upon learning of the existence of any cases of Asiatic cholera, leprosy, plague, typhus fever, or yellow fever, all county health officers shall investigate and immediately report to the State commissioner of health the existence of such disease.

8. Immediately upon learning of the existence of anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), chicken pox in adults, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever or para typhoid fever within their jurisdiction, when any such cases have been absent from the county for a period exceeding one month previous to such report, all county health officers shall carefully investigate such cases and after such investigation shall send a report to the State commissioner of health, stating fully the probable source of infection, the probable number of persons exposed from this or previously unknown or unreported cases, the probable danger of immediate further spread of the disease, and what measures have been taken for its control and suppression, and thereafter they shall make reports on the progress of such outbreaks at such intervals as directed by the State commissioner of health.

9. According to the statute entitled "County boards of health," all county health officers are given supervisory powers over all health officers within their jurisdiction, except those of cities of the first class. Therefore, in case of dispute or difference of opinion arising between a physician and a city health officer, or between a health officer of a city other than the first class and the county health officer, as to whether or not any person is afflicted or sick with a disease requiring quarantine or isolation, the diagnosis of the city health officer, or, if the case is appealed to the county health officer, the diagnosis of the county health officer in turn, shall prevail regarding such case until a decision is demanded from the State board of health, and the State commissioner of health investigates the circumstances of the case, when, in accordance with section 5, chapter 85, laws of 1907, his decision shall be final.

ARIZONA.

Appropriation—Salaries and Expenses, State Board of Health, for the Year Ending June 30, 1913 (an act approved June 19, 1912).

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of the general fund the sum of \$1,000 to pay the salary of the secretary¹ of the State board of health for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated out of the general fund the sum of \$1,000 to pay the salary of the registrar¹ of vital statistics for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of the general fund the sum of \$2,500, or so much thereof as is necessary, for the purchase of official books, records, files, office sup-

¹ The secretary of the State board of health is also the registrar of vital statistics.

plies, and necessary office expenses of the State board of health for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913.

SEC. 4. The State auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in payment of salary and expense account as herein provided upon the general fund, and the State treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same.

SEC. 5. Whereas the provisions of this act are necessary for the support and maintenance of a department of state, to wit, the State board of health, an emergency is hereby declared and this act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the governor, and is hereby exempt from the operation of the referendum provision of the State constitution.